



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## GENEALOGY.

---

### THE GORSUCH AND LOVELACE FAMILIES.

(Continued.)

(By J. H. P., Baltimore, Md.)

### ANNA<sup>4</sup> GORSUCH AND THE TODD, JOHNSON, DALLAM AND GIBSON FAMILIES OF MARYLAND.

#### THE ENGLISH DESCENT OF THE TODD FAMILY.

**14.** Ann<sup>6</sup> Todd (James<sup>5</sup> Todd; Anna<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Daniel<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup> Gorsuch)—continued from Vol. XXV., pp. 91-96. She was apparently the only child of James<sup>5</sup> Todd of Baltimore County. The first mention of her is in the will of Capt. John Ferry of Back River, Baltimore County, dated March 1, 1698-9 and proved March 11, 1698-9, under which certain personal property was left to Ann, the daughter of James Todd (Annapolis Wills; 6; 227). There can be no question that it was this same Ann Todd, whose marriage is recorded in the register of St. George's, Baltimore County: "Joseph Johnson and Ann Todd was married the 5th day of July, 1713." As she was doubtless at least sixteen years old at this time and therefore born as early as 1696, she must have been the daughter of James Todd's first wife Elizabeth and not of his second wife Penelope Scudamore. Evidence derived from three sources tend to confirm the identity of Ann Todd, the wife of Joseph Johnson, as Ann<sup>6</sup> daughter of James<sup>5</sup> Todd. (1) Her father James<sup>5</sup> Todd was a resident of St. George's parish, and Ann Todd's marriage is recorded there. There were no other persons bearing the name Todd in the parish at the time, as far as can be learned from the register, the lists of taxables and other local records. (2) No other person bearing the name Ann Todd existed in this Todd family either in the Maryland or Virginia branches with whom she could possibly have been confused, nor was there an Ann Todd in the other Todd family of Anne Arundel County (Md. Hist. Mag. IX; 298). (3) Among the genealogical data of the late Dr. George W. Archer, now deposited with the Harford County Historical Society, kindly examined for me by Mr. William C. Marye, are references to a certain memorandum of the Dallam family, compiled apparently prior to 1779, by Richard Dallam of Harford County, a grandson of Joseph Johnson and Ann<sup>6</sup> Todd, upon which Dr. Archer apparently bases his

definite statement that Ann was the daughter of James Todd, and the granddaughter of "Thomas Todd of Todd's Range, Patapsco Neck." That this tract really belonged to Ann's father James<sup>5</sup> and not to her grandfather Thomas, is a trifling mistake, which does not really weaken this corroborative evidence of the identity of Ann Todd, the wife of Joseph Johnson.

Joseph Johnson of Baltimore County, who married Ann<sup>5</sup> Todd was the son of Capt. Henry Johnson\* and Elizabeth Goldsmith. In addition to the entry of this marriage already referred to, the register of St. George's contains the following entries: "Henry Johnson, son of Joseph Johnson and Ann his wife, was born March 22nd 1715-16 and died 1720;" "Elizabeth Johnson daughter of Joseph Johnson and Ann his wife was born about the last of October 1719 being Sunday;" "Ann Johnson wife of Joseph Johnson died February 1719-[20]." Joseph Johnson apparently did not remarry. His will dated 15 March 1730 and proved July 28th 1731 only mentions his loving daughter Elizabeth and his brother-in-law Josias Middlemore. (Balto. Wills 1; 252). Under the sketch of James<sup>5</sup> Todd (see ante 25; 96), the writer, not then being aware of the above record of Ann<sup>5</sup> (Todd) Johnson's death in Feb. 1719-20, merely stated, upon certain negative evidence, that she "died ante 1745." The writer is indebted to Mrs. J. G. Klemm, Jr. of Haverford, Penna., a descendant of Joseph and Ann<sup>5</sup> (Todd) Johnson, for much of the data on the Johnson family given in the footnote and for the notes on the Dal-lam family as given below.

---

\*Henry Johnson was a man of considerable importance in the latter part of the seventeenth century in Baltimore County. It is thought that he may have come into Maryland from Delaware. He may have been "Hendrick Johnson late of Amsterdam" naturalized in Maryland in 1668 (Arch. Md. 5; 36). He appears in an action in the New Castle Court, Delaware, Sep. 6, 1677, as: "Henry Johnson ye husband of ye late wife and executrix of Collonel Nath Uty dec'd." (Records of the Court of New Castle, Delaware, 1904, p. 127.) Col. Nathaniel Uty was a very prominent resident of Baltimore County. Col. Uty died in 1675. His widow Eliz: Uty, Jan. 18, 1675-6, administered upon the estate of her late husband Col. Nat'l: Utye (Annapolis Test. Proc. 7; 206). In 1685 a petition was filed for Geo. Uty by Mark Richardson his guardian, that Nat'l Uty dec'd uncle of the petitioner left one child John Uty lately dec'd, and that the widow and admr. of Nat'l Uty had married Capt. Henry Johnson (idem 13; 273). The petition of a servant requesting to be freed was presented to the Council of Maryland May 9, 1682, which recites that "Mr. Henry Johnson after the decease of Coll. Nathaniel Uty dec'd did marry with the widow of the s'd Uty . . . having the estate of the s'd Uty in his possession at deposing . . . 5 years from 10th of April 1677 to April 1682" (Arch. Md. 17; 96). He is referred to in 1680 as one of "our great men" of Baltimore County (Arch. Md. 7, 391). Henry Johnson was living in 1681 in that part of Baltimore County (now Cecil) involved in the boundary dispute between Maryland and Pennsylvania, when with several other of the principal inhabitants of this region, a formal address was sent to them by William Penn (Arch. Md. 5, 285). He was burgess from Baltimore County 1683-1684 (Arch. Md. 7, 523, 528, 557). He was

Issue of Joseph Johnson and his wife Ann<sup>6</sup> Todd (James<sup>5</sup>):

- i. Henry<sup>7</sup> Johnson (Ann<sup>6</sup> Todd, James<sup>5</sup>). Born March 22, 1715-16. Died 1720. (St. George's Register.)
- ii. Elizabeth<sup>7</sup> Johnson (Ann<sup>6</sup> Todd, James<sup>5</sup>). Born October 1719 (St. George's Register). She married Jan. 10, 1737, William Dallam. The Dallam family memorandum states that William Dallam was the son of Richard Dallam of Calvert County, and his wife Elizabeth Martin the Colonial belle, celebrated in local prose and poetry as "Pretty Betty Martin." The marriage of William Dallam and Elizabeth Johnson and the births of their four children given below, are recorded in the St. John's Register, Baltimore County. It will be recalled that Elizabeth Johnson's father mentions in his will his brother-in-law Josias Middlemore. This Dr. Josias Middlemore had married Frances Boothby, a half-sister of Joseph Johnson, the latter's mother Elizabeth having married as her third husband Edward Boothby, after the death of her second husband, Capt. Henry Johnson

---

appointed one of the commissioners and justices of Baltimore County 1679-1680 (Arch. Md. 15; 327), and in 1685 (Arch. Md. 17; 380); and in 1686 and in 1689 was one of the justices "of the quorum" (Arch. Md. 5; 524-5; 17; 380; 13, 243). He was appointed Captain of the Foot of Baltimore County 1689 (Arch. Md. 13; 243). The will of Capt. Henry Johnson of Baltimore County, dated May 16, 1689 and proved June 13, 1689, is not recorded in Annapolis, or in the Baltimore County wills, but is found among the Baltimore County land records (Liber R. M.: H. S.; 328). It is therefore questionable whether it was really ever admitted to probate. He mentions his wife dear, Elizabeth, and divides his property between his two sons Henry and Joseph, both under 16 years of age. To his son Henry he leaves "two Bristol Gunns, my silver hilted sword, and a silver cup which was left me by my mother," and to his son Joseph "the gold ring I now wear which was my mother's wedding ring." The maiden name of Elizabeth, the wife of Henry Johnson, is not known with certainty, but the evidence points to her having been Elizabeth Goldsmith. That she was the third wife and widow of Col. Nathaniel Utie, and that she married Henry Johnson as early as 1677, has been shown. There is, therefore, little doubt that she was the mother of Henry and Joseph Johnson, who were both under 16 years of age in 1689. She married as her third husband Edward Boothby. He died Dec. 12, 1689 (St. George's Register). The will of Edward Boothby, of Baltimore County, dated Dec. 11, 1698, and proved Jan. 10, 1698-9, leaves to his wife Elizabeth one-half of his estate. It refers to his daughter Frances, who is to be of age when 18. He leaves Martin's Rest to his son-in-law [stepson] Joseph Johnson, and also the ring which belonged to the latter's father. As the other brother Henry Johnson is not mentioned, it seems likely he had died (Annapolis Wills 6; 233). The register of St. George's has the following entry: "Mrs. Elizabeth Boothby widow of Septusia [Spesutia] Island buried on Mr. John Fall's plantation on this side of Creek over against the island 4 of Aug. 1699." Frances Boothby, her daughter, married Dr. Josias Middlemore who came from England to Baltimore County in 1720.

(see will of Edward Boothby, Balto. Wills, 1698). The will of Josias Middlemore dated Sept. 2, 1754, and proved March 26, 1755, refers to Richard Dallam and Josias Dallam, sons of William and Elizabeth Dallam (Balto. Wills 1; 485). After Mrs. Elizabeth<sup>7</sup> (Johnson) Dallam's death, William Dallam married as his second wife Ann Mathews, by whom he had a son Francis Dallam and a daughter Elizabeth Dallam.

Issue of William Dallam and his wife Elizabeth<sup>7</sup> Johnson (Ann<sup>6</sup> Todd; James<sup>5</sup>):

- (1) Josias<sup>8</sup> Dallam (Elizabeth<sup>7</sup> Johnson; Ann<sup>6</sup> Todd; James<sup>5</sup>). Born Aug. 1739. Died 1744.
- (2) William<sup>8</sup> Dallam (Elizabeth<sup>7</sup> Johnson; Ann<sup>6</sup> Todd; James<sup>5</sup>). Born 1741. Died 1742.
- (3) Richard<sup>8</sup> Dallam (Elizabeth<sup>7</sup> Johnson; Ann<sup>6</sup> Todd; James<sup>5</sup>) born Sept. 24, 1743. Richard<sup>8</sup> Dallam lived in Harford County, Maryland, but later settled in Kentucky. He was the compiler of the Dallam family memorandum already referred to. He married four times. His first wife, whom he married in 1765, was Frances Paca, the fourth daughter of John Paca of Baltimore County, by whom he had issue (a) John Josias Middlemore<sup>9</sup> Dallam, (b) William Winston Smith<sup>9</sup> Dallam. Richard<sup>8</sup> Dallam married secondly Peggy Carlisle. He married thirdly Mary Hart. He married fourthly, when upwards of seventy years of age, Jane Macall as her third husband. Richard<sup>8</sup> Dallam left no issue by his last three wives.
- (4) Josias William<sup>8</sup> Dallam. Born Nov. 5, 1747. Died Dec. 1820. He lived at Cranberry Farm, Harford County. He married twice, first Jan. 25, 1770, Sarah Smith, by whom he had issue nine children: (a) William Middlemore<sup>9</sup> Dallam, (b) Richard Boothby<sup>9</sup> Dallam, (c) Josias Middlemore<sup>9</sup> Dallam, (d) Thomas Smith<sup>9</sup> Dallam, (e) Francis Johnson<sup>9</sup> Dallam, (f) Philip Rigby<sup>9</sup> Dallam, (g) Elizabeth Smith<sup>9</sup> Dallam, (h) Sarah Middlemore<sup>9</sup> Dallam, (i) Cassandra Martha<sup>9</sup> Dallam. Josias William<sup>8</sup> Dallam married 2nd Henrietta Maria Jones, daughter of Judge Thomas Jones of Baltimore County, and had issue by her five children (j) Thomas Jones<sup>9</sup> Dallam, (k) James Lloyd<sup>9</sup> Dallam, (l) James Baxter<sup>9</sup> Dallam, (m) Frances Paca Smith<sup>9</sup> Dallam, (n) Henrietta Rogers<sup>9</sup> Dallam.

15. Robert<sup>6</sup> Gibson (Anne<sup>5</sup> Todd; Anna<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Daniel<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup> Gorsuch)--continued from Vol. XXV; p. 98. It seems almost certain for the reasons stated above (see Anne<sup>5</sup> Todd; 25; 96-98) that Robert<sup>6</sup>

Gibson, as well as his two sisters, Sarah<sup>6</sup> and Anne<sup>6</sup>, were the children of Miles Gibson by his second wife Anne<sup>5</sup> Todd, and not by his first wife Anne Thurston. Robert<sup>6</sup> Gibson received the tract "Marrayland" [Marybone or St. Mary-Bow] 200 acres, as well as a slave, under the will of his step-grandfather David Jones, 1686-7 (see ante 25; 98) and is also mentioned in the will of his mother's cousin Francis Lovelace, 1684. Most of Robert Gibson's land lay on Romney Creek, in Spesutia Hundred, Baltimore County, where he lived. He owned there Gibson's Marsh, Delph Island, Port Royal, Persimmon Point and other tracts. Gibson's Park was situated on Winter's Run. Robert Gibson married Mary, daughter of George Goldsmith, Jr.\*, a justice, of Spesutia Hundred, Baltimore County, and his wife Martha Beedle. Proof of the identity of his wife is learned from the entry in the register of St. George's, Baltimore County recording the marriage of "Robert Gibson of Spesutia Hundred, St. George's Parish, and Mrs. Mary Goldsmith, spinster, of the same parish" Dec. 15, 1702, and is further corroborated by the inheritance by her of her father's lands. The will of George Goldsmith, Jr., of Baltimore County, dated Mar. 13, 1691-2 and proved Apr. 8, 1692, leaves to his daughter Mary an unnamed tract of 500 acres on the Gunpowder and 50 acres bought of Rich'd Oglesby; if however his unborn child is a daughter, the above land is to go to her, while Goldsmith's Rest, 630 acres, and Goldsmith's Enlargement, 70 acres, are to go to Mary; but if the unborn child be a son the last two mentioned tracts are to go to him (Annap. Wills 2; 297). As the Baltimore County Rent Roll, 1705-20, shows that these last mentioned tracts were later "in the possession of" Mary Goldsmith's second husband George Wells, her identity is established.

Robert Gibson died June, 1704. His will dated June 4 and proved June 12, 1704, makes mention of no issue, but leaves to his sister Sarah Beall [Bale] certain land on Rumley [Romney] Creek, and 100 acres of Gibson's Park to Joseph Corpton and his heirs. He makes his wife his executrix and leaves to her and his heirs the residue of his estate (Annap. Wills, 3; 236). That Robert Gibson left no children seems certain. His widow Mary married soon after his death, George Wells, Jr., the son of Col. George Wells of Baltimore County and his wife Blanche Goldsmith, the eldest daughter of Major Samuel Goldsmith of the same county. The Baltimore County Rent Roll, 1705-1720 (Md. Hist. Soc. MSS.) shows the tracts Goldsmith's Rest and Goldsmith's Enlargement as then "in the possession of" George Wells. The administration account of the estate of Robert Gibson was recorded July 6, 1708, by George Wells, gent. and Mary his wife the executrix of Robert Gibson (Balto. Adm. Accts., 2; 121-2). Shortly afterwards George

---

\*George Goldsmith, Jr. was a son of George Goldsmith, Sr. of Spesutia Hundred, who was a captain of militia, high sheriff, member of the Lower House of the Assembly and county surveyor, and who died 1666.

Wells and Mary his wife convey to Aquilla Paca, Gibson's Park, 800 acres on Bush River, the deed reciting that this tract was surveyed in 1683 for Miles Gibson, who dying intestate, the land descended to his son and heir at law Robert, who devised it by will to his wife Mary (Balto. Deeds TR: no A: 129). Mary Goldsmith married thirdly, Nov. 1727, William Marshall of Baltimore County, a native of England. John Hall, Esq., aged 70 years, deposes in regard to the bounds of the tract Goldsmith's Rest, that "about the year 1693 he intermarried with Martha Goldsmith, the mother of the petitioner, Mary Marshall, widow" (Balto. Co. Court Proc. H. W. S. No. 3; 23). An administration account upon Wells' estate was filed Aug. 4, 1719, by William Marshall and Mary, his wife, administratrix (Balto. Adm. Accts. 1; 64). William Marshall's will dated Dec. 15, 1720, and proved May 6, 1721, mentions his wife Mary, his mother Ann, brothers Joseph and Charles and sister Ann, but refers to no children (Balto. Wills 1; 510). Mary Goldsmith outlived her last husband about twenty-eight years. Her will dated Dec. 3, 1746, and proved Apr. 8, 1749, makes bequest to her son-in-law John Hall, his daughter Susannah and his brother Aquilla Hall (*idem* 1; 365). It would appear from the above evidence that Mary Goldsmith was survived by only one child, a daughter, who married John Hall and left a daughter Susannah. The St. George's, Spesutia, Register shows the birth of Susanna Marshall, the daughter of Mrs. Mary Marshall, who appears to have been a posthumous child, and the marriage June 2, 1742, of John Hall and Susanna Marshall.

**16.** Sarah<sup>6</sup> Gibson (Anne<sup>5</sup> Todd; Anna<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Daniel<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup> Gorsuch)—continued from Vol. XXV; 98. As has already been shown she was almost certainly the daughter of Miles Gibson by his second wife Anne<sup>5</sup> Todd. She received a legacy under the will of David Jones, her mother's step-father, 1686-7, and under the will of Francis Lovelace of Baltimore County, a cousin of her mother (*ante* 25; 96-98). Sarah Gibson married Thomas Bale of Baltimore County. There is a deposition of Thomas Bale, aged 40, dated Aug. 5, 1704, who says that 18 months before, his brother Robert Gibson gave him certain information in regard to the bounds of the tract Poplar Neck (Balto. Deeds H. W. S. No. 2; 367). There is on record the affirmation of Thomas Bond in regard to the bounds of the tract, Greshams College, in which reference is made to "Thomas Bale who married the sister of Robert Gibson, the then owner of Gibson's Park" (Balto. Co. Court Proc. H. W. S. no. 3; 210). There is also on record a deed Jan. 27, 1729, from Mary Wootan of Exmouth, county Devon, England, widow, sister of Thomas Bale of Baltimore County, conveying the tract Bond's Discovery which she had received under Thomas Bale's will (Balto. Deeds I. S. no. 1; 428-9). Thomas Bale probably lived at Gibson's Ridge on Plum Tree Run. Thomas Bale's will dated Mar. 14, 1706, was proved Mar. 18, 1707. He left to his sister Hannah sundry tracts, among others "Green

Spring Punch at the Garrison" [Fort Garrison]; to his sister Mary, Banner's Purchase and Bond's Discovery; to his sister Urath [Randall] 100 acres of Gibson's Park; to his brother Anthony Bale his lands between the Gunpowder Falls and the Falls of Patapsco; to his daughter Urath all his lands not otherwise disposed of. He mentions his mother Urath and makes his wife Sarah and his daughter Urath his executors (Annap. Wills. 12; 220). Urath Bale of Baltimore County made her will June 18, 1708, and it was proved Nov. 29, 1708. She mentions, but does not name her "mother-in-law". She refers to her Uncle Anthony Bale and her aunt Hannah Randall, and appoints Richard Smithers her executor and residuary legatee (Annap. Wills 12; 301). From the above two wills it would appear that Thomas Bale left no issue by his wife Sarah<sup>6</sup> Gibson, and that his daughter Urath, the testator of 1708, was the child of a former wife, the term *mother-in-law* as used in her will doubtless meaning *step-mother*. Sarah<sup>6</sup> Bale died previous to Aug. 27, 1711, when Anthony Bale [her brother-in-law] filed an administration account of the estate of Sarah Bale, widow and executrix of Thomas Bale deceased (Balto. Adm. Accts. 1; 374).

**17.** Anne<sup>6</sup> Gibson (Anne<sup>6</sup> Todd; Anna<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Daniel<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup> Gorsuch).—continued from Vol. XXV; p. 98. She was apparently the youngest daughter of Miles Gibson and his wife Anne Todd. Living 1683-4 when she is mentioned in Francis Lovelace's will. Apparently died in childhood (ante 25; 98).

#### THE ENGLISH DESCENT OF THOMAS TODD OF GLOUCESTER COUNTY, VIRGINIA, AND BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND.

As the writer has previously shown (ante 24; 427-428) through the recent discovery of a Queen Anne's County, Maryland, deed dated September 20th, 1709, involving the title of a tract of land in that county, the place of origin in England of the family of Capt. Thomas Todd of Gloucester County, Virginia, and of Baltimore County, Maryland, who married Anna<sup>4</sup> Gorsuch, has been learned. He came from Denton in the county of Durham, England. As has been shown Capt. Thomas Todd in his will dated February 21st, 1675-6, left a tract of 700 acres on Chester River in Corsica Creek called Todde [Todley] to his brother Christopher Todd, as well as a legacy of £20. The Queen Anne's deed of September 20th, 1709, from David Airey to Robert Finley and Robert Grundy conveying this tract describes it as "Todley or Todd Linges," 700 acres on Chester River in Corsica Creek and as the land formerly belonging to a "certain Captain Thomas Todd deceased & by his last will & Testament did leave the same to his brother Christopher Todd, late of Denton in the county of Durham and his heirs, and afterwards sold and conveyed from William Todd of Chester in the county of Durham, son and heir of the said Christopher Todd unto Thom: Cook and his heirs . . . by deed . . . 6 August Anno. Domi. 1687." The writer



through a search recently instituted in England has been able to trace back the line of Capt. Thomas Todd of Denton to his father Geoffrey Todd, but owing to the disturbed conditions resulting from the war, has not been able to carry the search back further.

The will of Christopher Todd of Denton, the brother of the emigrant Thomas, dated September 23rd, 1679, and proved 1680, in Durham, of which a full abstract will be given, refers to the fact that his brother "Thomas Todd of Maryland or Virginia" by his will left him 700 acres called Tod Linges in Chester River in Cassicoeroke [Corsica] Creek in Maryland, and a legacy of £20. Christopher Todd then proceeds to dispose of this tract leaving 300 acres of it to "my son William Tod liveing in Chester [Durham]", and divides the remainder among his children Christopher, Geofry, Lancelot, Thomas, Ann and John and his granddaughter Mary daughter of Jeffroy (Geoffrey).

The will of Jeffrey [Geoffrey] Todd, father of Capt. Thomas Todd and of Christopher Todd, has also been found. In this will dated February 8th, 1637[-8] and proved 1638 at Durham, he describes himself as of Denton, county of Durham, yoeman. He names among other children his son Christopher and his son Thomas and his grandson William the son of said Christopher. A full abstract of this will will be given.

An examination of the Denton, Durham, parish register recently made for the writer shows some twenty-eight Todd entries between the earliest Todd record in 1605 down to the year 1660. The register contains the entry of the baptism of Capt. Thomas Todd the emigrant, September 12th, 1619, and the burial of his father Geoffrey Todd February 22nd, 1637[-8]. From an examination of the Todd entries in the Denton register certain inferences may be drawn. The second, third and fourth entries, all in the year 1606, indicate that the Todds of Denton had recently moved there from Haughton, a parish about five miles from Denton, commonly called Haughton-le-Skerne. Certainly William Todd and John Todd, the baptism of whose children are recorded in this year, came from Haughton. It seems most probable that Geoffrey Todd the father of Capt. Thomas Todd the emigrant, whose name first appears in the register in 1613, and among whose immediate descendants the names John and William frequently recur, was a near relative, possibly a brother, of the above mentioned William and John. The writer has been unable to have the parish register of Haughton-le-Skerne searched. The following Todd entries are taken from the Denton register down to the year 1660:

*Denton, Durham Parish Register 1600-1660.*

- 1605 Willyam todd and margaret burden maryed the xxiiith daye of June 1605.
- 1606 Mary tood Baptized the xxx of March the daughter of Willya tood of houghton.

- 1606 Jane tood baptysed the xxviith of Aprll daughter of John tood of houghton.
- 1606 Willyam Toode Baptysed the viii daye of februarye 1606 his god-fathers willya toode and Thomas Burden; his godmother Marye toode the wiffe of John toode of houghton.
- 1607 Henrye Tood Baptysed the seventh daye of June 1607.
- 1609 An tod Baptised 7 of May 1609.
- 1610 Helena filia Johannis Toode baptizat: Septem: 30.
- 1613 Johanes filius Golfride Toode baptiz May 16 1613.
- 1613 Matthews filius Johis Todde baptiz August 15 1613.
- 1615 Christopher filius Johis Todd baptizat 21\* Janu. Sponso: Christr Lodg Richus Steele & Eliza: Balie.
- 1616 Gulielmus Toode Septulus octob 27\* 1616.
- 1619 Thomas filus Golfride Todde baptiz: 12\* Septemb. Sponsores Thomas pireth Roger Whitfield & Margareta pickering.
- 1625 Georgius Runthwait & Margareta Todde matrimonio Cop Jun: 19: 1625.
- 1627 Thomas Todde & Jana Hume matrimonio copulat. Junii 3\* 1627.
- 1627 Iohes filius Thome Todde baptiz 28\* Octob.
- 1635 Thomas filius Thomas Todde Baptiz Janii 7\*.
- 1636 Christopherus Todde et Jana Burden Nouemb 24 1636.
- 1637 Gulielmus filius Christopheri Todde baptiz: Octob: 22.
- 1637 Goldfridus Todde Sepult ffebruarii 22 Ano Dni 1637.
- 1639 Rob. Bolton cural Jo. Wright & Jo Todde Church wardens.
- 1640(?) Christopherus filius Christopheri Todde baptiz May 31.
- 1640 Maria filia Johanis Todd baptizat: July 27. 1640.
- 1643 Golfridus filius Christopheri Todd baptiz July 9.
- 1644 Guliemus filius Thome Todd baptizat August 6.
- 1647 Lancelotu filius Christopheri Todde bapt 14th Octob 1647.
- 1654 Thoma filius Expophar Todd Baptiz ye 26 of Aprill 1654.
- 1657 Mary Todd daughter of John Todd of Denton Baptized the 22 day of Novemb: 1657.
- 1659 John Todd son of Xtofer Todd of Denton baptized Febr: 28th 1659.

Unfortunately the writer has been able to have only a few of the very numerous Todd wills, recorded in the Durham Probate Court from 1600 to 1700, examined. It seems quite probable that a more thorough search might not only throw light upon the descent of Geoffrey Todd, the father of the emigrant, but might clear up the descent of other individuals bearing the name Todd who settled in Virginia and Maryland in the seventeenth century, to which reference has been made in a former volume (ante 24; 426-427). It seems by no means improbable that the several individuals bearing the name Todd who came to Virginia about the same time may have been members of a family group from Durham. An excellent opportunity presents itself to any one, who, after the war, wishes to investigate this Todd line further in England.

In this connection it is interesting to note that Christopher Todd the brother of Capt. Thomas Todd, the emigrant, had a son Lancelot baptized 1647. It will be recalled that another Thomas Todd who settled in Maryland on the Severn River, Anne Arundel County, in 1651, and whose connection, if any, with Capt. Thomas Todd of Gloucester, Virginia, and Baltimore County, Maryland, is not known, whose descendants have been so exhaustively worked out by Dr. Christopher Johnson (*Md. Hist. Mag.* IX; 298-305), had a son Lancelot Todd born prior to 1650. The occurrence of the name Lancelot both in the Denton, Durham, family and in that of this Thomas Todd of the Severn River, Anne Arundel County, is certainly suggestive.

It is also interesting to note the occurrence together in Durham of the names Christopher and Lancelot Todd in another connection. In Surtee's History of Durham (Vol. III, pp. 68-69) is to be found the following interesting episode of the period of the civil wars, which shows how a certain Lancelot Todd of Bishopton had his estate confiscated for his loyalty to Charles I: "Sept 6, 1644—Sequestrations for Bishopton Parish—Information of John Middleton, Constable, concerning the delinquency of Lancelot Todd. That his son Christopher Todd was in the army against the King and Parliam<sup>t</sup> and the father and son lived all together; had 7 kine, 9 sheep, 12 acres of peases and 5 of oates. John Middleton was present when oulde Todd said 'my son Cursty (Christy) shall go and fight for the King, and who knows but what he may come back a captain in spite of the Crop-ears': and Middleton was also present when a black horse, which he thinks belonged to oulde Todd, was brought out of the stable for Chr<sup>r</sup>. Todd to ride away upon; and after drinking he rode away about two of the clock in the morning, by moonlight, and that oulde Todd went often to Coll. Conyers, at Layton, a noted papist and delinquent. Oulde Todd's lands worth about 30 l a year." It is interesting to note that Bishopton is only some ten miles distant from Denton. Todd as a surname and Christopher as a Christian name were so common in Durham, however, that it would be dangerous to assume a necessary connection between the royalists Lancelot and Christopher of Bishopton, and the Denton family, though these two names occur together in both families. As showing the frequency of the name Todd in Durham, in a partial list of Todd wills and administrations, including only the Christian names Thomas, Christopher, William and Robert recorded in the Consistory Court of Durham between 1600 and 1700 numbering thirty-one, the name of Christopher Todd alone appears seven times.

#### *The Todd Line of Durham.*

Geoffrey Todd. He was the father of Capt. Thomas Todd of Gloucester County, Virginia, who married Anna<sup>4</sup> Gorsuch. Geoffrey Todd first appears in the Denton Register when the baptism of his son John, May 16, 1613, is recorded. This and the baptism of his son Thomas,

September 12, 1619, are the only baptismal entries at Denton of his children, who we know from his will numbered at least four. As his daughter Margaret Todd's marriage at Denton is recorded in 1625, it seems probable that Geoffrey Todd had moved to Denton, very possibly from Haughton-le-Skerne, after her birth and that of his son Christopher, as the baptism of neither is recorded at Denton. Geoffrey Todd is described in his will probated in the Consistory Court of Durham 1638 as *Geffrey Todde* yeoman, although he signs as *Jeffrye Todde*. The following is an abstract of his will and of the inventory of his estate:

8 Feb. 1637—Will of Geffrey Todde of Denton in the Countie of Durham Yeoman. My bodie to be buried in the Churchyard of Denton. I give to my wife Margaret £20 over the third part of all my goods, and after her death my household stuffe bee left unto my grandchild Elizabeth the Daughter of George Runthwaite and I give unto every one of George Runthwaits children a gimmer lamb. I give a gimmer lambe unto William my grandchild the son of Christopher Todde. I give an ewe and a lamb unto Ann Nicholsonne. Whereas I have already given unto my sonne Christopher £7 and lent unto him £4 and my will is that £4 more be payed unto him and the three several sums shall be in full discharge of his filial portion. The rest of my estate moveable and unmoveable I give to my sonne John Todde. I give unto my sonne Thomas £12 to be payed unto him when the tyme of his apprenticeship shall expire in satisfaction of his child's portion. I appoint my said sonne John Todde sole Executor. Signed Jeffrye Todde. Witnesses to will, Rob<sup>t</sup>. Bolton, Francis Bigwell X his mark, Richard Hobson.

9 March 1637—Extract from the Inventory of testator's [Geoffrey Todde] goods apprizd as under and amounting to £93: 4: 0. Owing to Testator, Cuthbert Darbon by Bond £10. Owing by several persons £2:10:0. Owing by Wm. Jenisonne 15s. 10d. Debts owing by the testator. To Elizabeth Todd £18:16:0. To John Alansonne £4. Funeral expenses 20s. (Signed) Christopher Lodge, John Simpson X his mark, Richard Hobson.

Neither the will nor the Denton register gives any clue as to the identity of Geoffrey Todd's wife Margaret. As their daughter Margaret Todd married George Runthwait as early as 1625, it seems probable that Geoffrey Todd had been married at least as early as 1609. It cannot be stated certainly whether Geoffrey Todd's four children Margaret, Christopher, John and Thomas were all children by his wife Margaret, but as his daughter Margaret was certainly one of his older children, it seems likely that they were. Geoffrey Todd's burial is recorded in the Denton register "Goldfridus Todde Sepult februaryii 22 Ano Dni 1637".

Children of Geoffrey Todd and his wife Margaret:

- i. Margaret Todd. She was apparently born as early as 1610. Her baptism is not found in the Denton Register. The Denton parish register contains the following entry of her

marriage: "Georgiius Runthwait & Margareta Todde matrimonio Cop Jun: 19: 1625". The will of her father directs that after the death of his wife Margaret "my household stuffe bee left unto my grandchild Elizabeth the Daughter of George Runthwaite", and gives "unto every one of George Runthwaite's children a gimrer lamb". The wording of the will makes it uncertain whether Margaret Runthwaite was living when her father's will was made in 1637.

- ii. Christopher Todd. His baptism does not appear in the Denton register. As he was married in 1636 he was probably born prior to 1615. The Denton register shows the marriage November 24th, 1636, of "Christopherus Todde et Jana Burden". It is to be noted that the Denton register contains the entry of a baptism February 8th, 1606, of a Willyam Toode, whose paternity is not stated, whose godfathers were "willya toode and Thomas Burden" and whose godmother was "Mary toode the wiffe of John toode of houghton." The register contains baptismal entries of six children of Christopher Todd between 1637 and 1658, who will be referred to more fully. Christopher Todd's will shows that he died in Denton in 1680. There is no evidence that this Christopher Todd or any of his children were ever in Maryland or Virginia. Reference has already been made in previous paragraphs to the fact that Christopher Todd received a legacy of £20 and a tract of seven hundred acres in Chester River on Corsica Creek in Queen Anne's County, Maryland, called Todde, Todley or Todd Linges, under the will of his brother Capt. Thomas Todd of Maryland 1675 (see also ante 24; 427-428, 430-431). The subsequent sale of this entire tract by William Todd of Chester\* in the county of Durham, son and heir of Christopher Todd, August 6th, 1687, has already been referred to. This seems strange as under the will of Christopher Todd, which is here given, only three hundred acres is left to William Todd, the remainder being divided among Christopher's other children. The following is a full abstract of the will of Christopher Todd:

23rd Sept. 1679.—In the name of God, Amen. I Christopher Todd of Denton in the county of Durham. To be buried in the Churchyard of Denton, and as for my worldly goods that I have or that in right I have either in this country or any other thus I do dispose of it. Whereas my Brother Thomas Tod of Maryland or Virginia did give and bequeath

---

\*This is Chester-le-Street in the northern part of the county of Durham.

to me by his last Will and Testament Seven hundred acres of land (as is apparent in my Brothers Will) called Tod Linges lying and being in Chester River in Cassicoerke [Corsica] in Mary'and and Twenty pounds starling to be paid in England for preventing of any trouble that may happen to be among my children or between my wife and children, thus I doe dispose of it and of right I have to it. First I give and bequeath to my son William Tod liveing in Chester [Durham] Three hundred acres of that lande which I have or in right I have in the aforesaid Maryland and no more. I give unto my sonne Christopher Tod Fifty seven acres of the said lande. I give to my sonne Geofry Tod fifty seven acre of the said lande. I give to my sone Lancelott Todd fifty seven acre of the said lande. To my sonne Thomas Tod fifty seven acre of the said lande. I give to my Daughter Ann Tod fifty seven acre of the same lande. I give to my sone John Tod fifty seven acre of the same land. I give to my grandchild Mary Tod Daughter to my sonne Jeffory Tod fifty seven acre of the same land which number of acres to my several sons &c being computed doe come to the number my brother gave me. And as for the money the Twenty poonds left to me I give it all to my wife to be ordered or disposed of according to her own mind, and I also appoint her sole Executrix. In witness &c whereof I set my hande. Christopher X (his mark) Todde. Witnesses to Will. Alexander Hilton, Clerk, Thomas Sidgwick. Proved 1680 by Jane Todd Widow the Relict in the Durham Probate Court.

Inventory (dated 23 Nov: 1680) amounting to £2:4:0 and appraised by Alex Hilton Clerk, Thomas Simpson, Tho: Sidgwick. Will: Sidgwick.

This will shows that Christopher Todd was survived by his wife Jane by whom it was probated. The baptism of all of the children except his daughter Anne, who is named in his will, are to be found in the Denton register prior to 1660. Issue of Christopher Todd and his wife Jane Burden:

- (1) William Todd. His baptism is recorded in the Denton register "Octob: 22. 1637 Gulius filius Christopheri baptiz:" He was living in Chester, county Durham, in 1679 when his father's will was made, and August 6th, 1687, when he sold the tract Todley or Todd Linges, seven hundred acres in Chester River, Maryland to Thom: Cook (ante 24; 427-428). This William Todd has not been traced further.
- (2) Christopher Todd. His baptism is recorded in the Denton register "May 31 (1640?) Christophorus filius

- Christopheri Todde." He was living in 1679 when he received fifty seven acres of his father's Maryland tract, under his father's will.
- (3) Geoffrey Todd. His baptism is recorded in the Denton Register "July 9 1643 Goldfridus filius Christopheri Todd baptiz". He received fifty seven acres of the Maryland tract under the will of his father, as did also "my grandchild Mary Tod Daughter to my sonne Jeffory Tod."
  - (4) Lancelot Todd. His baptism is recorded in the Denton Register "14th Octob 1647 Lancelotu filius Christopheri Todd bapt". He received fifty seven acres of the Maryland tract under the will of his father.
  - (5) Thomas Todd. His baptism is recorded in the Denton register "ye 26 of Aprill 1654 Thoma filius Expophar Todd Baptiz". He received fifty seven acres of the Maryland tract under the will of his father.
  - (6) John Todd. His baptism is recorded in the Denton register "Febr: 28th, 1659, John Todd son of Xtofer Todd of Denton baptized" He received fifty seven acres of the Maryland tract under the will of his father.
  - (7) Ann Todd. As her name does not appear in the Denton register examined down to 1660, she was probably born after 1660. She received fifty seven acres of the Maryland tract under the will of her father.
- iii. John Todd. His baptism appears in the Denton register: "Johanes filius Golfirde Todde baptiz May 16, 1613". He was the residuary legatee under the will of his father, 1637, of all the latter's "estate moveable and unmoveable", and was also appointed executor. It was probably this same man who appears in the Denton register 1639 as "Jo Todde Church warden". It was also probably this same John Todd whose daughter's baptism is recorded at Denton: "Maria filia Johanis Todd baptizat; July 27. 1640"; and it may be that the following entry also refers to him: "Mary Todd daughter of John Todd of Denton Baptized the 22 day of Novemb: 1657".
- iv. Thomas Todd. The emigrant. He was probably the youngest son. His baptism is recorded in the Denton register: "Thomas filius Golfridi Todde baptiz: 12\* September 1619. Sponsores Thomas pireth Rogert Whitfield & Margareta pickering": His father Geoffrey Todd in his will, 1637, leaves to his "sonne Thomas £12 to be payede unto him when the tyme of his apprenticeship shall expire in satisfaction of

his child's portion". This is Capt. Thomas Todd of Gloucester County, Virginia and Baltimore County, Maryland, who married Anna<sup>4</sup> Gorsuch (John<sup>3</sup>, Daniel<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>) and became the founder of the Todd family traced in the preceding numbers of this Magazine, but whose English descent had not been worked out when these sketches were begun. The reader is referred to a former number for further details in regard to the career of this Capt. Thomas Todd in Virginia and Maryland, who appears to have been in Gloucester County as early as 1652 (ante 24; 425-440).

---

JOHNSON OF KING AND QUEEN, LOUISA, &c.  
(Continued.)

CORRECTION—For "Nicholas Johnson", 3d line from bottom, p 424, Vol XXV (Oct. 1917) read "Richard Johnson".

9. THOMAS<sup>3</sup> JOHNSON received under the will of his uncle, Richard Johnson, a tract of 2765 acres in Caroline Co., upon which by act of Assembly 1757 (*Hening VII, 59*) the entail was docked and 1711 acres in Louisa County, which the said Thomas Johnson had bought from Ann Cosby and William Johnson and Martha his wife was entailed in its stead. "Major Thomas Johnson" died in 1799 and his estate was settled by "Thomas Johnson Jr". On Aug. 2, 1753, as "Thomas Johnson of Caroline Co.", this Thos. Johnson made a deed in Louisa Co. He was living Feb. 4, 1780, the date of the will of his mother Mrs. Ann Cosby. He made a deed of trust in Louisa Oct. 28, 1783, as "Thomas Johnson Sr. of Louisa Co.", to John Boswell &c. He also made a deed Aug. 4, 1786, as "Thomas Johnson elder", to Thomas Johnson "Sheriff" or "Junior" (the latter is described each way), and a power of attorney March 21, 1788, to his son George Johnson. Also a deed May 24, 1790, from "Thos. Johnson the elder", to Henry Ashton Johnson conveying 410 acres in Louisa adjoining the land of Sheriff Thomas Johnson. Also a deed June 8, 1795 from "Major Thomas Johnson" to George Michie. All accounts agree in stating that Thomas and William Johnson, who were Burgesses for Louisa, were brothers. These could only have been this Major Thomas<sup>3</sup> Johnson, and his brother William<sup>3</sup> Johnson. Major Thomas<sup>3</sup> Johnson was a Burgess for Louisa County at the sessions of September and November 1758, Feb. 1759, Nov. 1759, March, May and October 1760, March and November 1761, Jan. 1762, March 1762, Nov. 1762, May 1763, Jan. 1764, Oct. 1764, May 1765, May 1769, Nov. 1769, May 1770, July 1771, May 1774, June 1775, and of the Conventions of March, July and December 1775, and May 1776.